DRAWF CEMED TOD BICARD AFTER A COMPLETE EXPOSURE OF ITS SHAMEFUL CHARACTER.

NINETEEN REPUBLICANS JOINED MR. HUSTED IN OPPOSING IT-MAYOR STRONG DEPENDED

> ON TO KILL IT WITH A FOCKET VETO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, April 13.-Senator Burns's Bronx Valley Sewerage Commission bill passed the Assembly to-day by a vote of 81 to 49. This political scheme, which Senator Burns so quietly put through the Senate, had a stormy passage in the House, owing to the alertness of James W. Husted, of the IIId District of Westchester County. Mr. Husted has fought the measure at every stage, and only last week succeeded, despite the strenuous opposition of the organization, in having it recommitted to the Cities Committee for a hearing. It was reported out again to-day, and passed only by the greatest exertions on the part of Senator Burns's lieutenants and the Republican leaders, who supported it for the political patronage it contains.

If Mr. Husted is correctly informed, the passage of the bill by the Assembly to-day does not mean its enactment into law, for he says the Mayor of New-York is opposed to it, and will not return it with his veto until after the adjournment of the Legislature.

When the bill was reached on the calendar late this afternoon, Mr. Husted moved to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Smith, of Westchester County, representing Senator Burns, spoke at length in favor of the measure.

Mr. Husted declared that the sewer was to be built simply to give Senator Burns an opportunity to pay off old political debts. He said that the Commissioners named in the bill, who are the Mayor of New-York, the chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, Edward H. Healey, Archibald Van Orden, of New-York City; Frank M. Tichenor, of Mount Vernon, and Jacob Halstead, of Mamaroneck, had nothing in their experience to qualify them for such duties, aithough they were authorized to expend anywhere from \$4,000,000 to \$40,000,-000 of the people's money.
"I desire," he continued, "also to call atten-

tion to the power vested in the Commissioners. They may employ and discharge at pleasure as many assistants in various capacities and such other persons as they may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of the act, and they are authorized to fix the compensation of such assistants and persons at will. There is no provision for the auditing and approval of any bills by the authorities of the city of New-York or of the county of Westchester. The terms of office of the Commissioners named in this bill never expire, and there is no provision for turning over the sewer after its completion to the county of Westchester and the city of New-York, but the Commissioners are authorized after its completion to appoint two superintendents, whose terms of office also never expire, one for the county of Westchester and one for the

for the county of Westchester and one for the city of New-York.

"The bill also provides that the cost of maintenal" of the sewer, so far as it affects lands lying of the sewer, so far as it affects lands lying of the sewer, so far as it affects lands lying of the sewer, so far as it affects lands lying of the county at large to a local improvement from which it will receive no benefit whatever. As a question of practical engineering, it is not satisfactorily settled whether the sewer, if constructed, could be successfully used, owing to the difficulty of maintaining the necessary grade to Long Irland Sound. It is also impossible to make even an approximate estimate of the cost of the construction of the sewer. In this we know, that it must be twenty-five miles and through solid rock."

As Mr. Husted concluded he called the attention of the Assembly to the fact that David B. Hill nartisan as he was never signed a bill for

Hill, partisan as he was, never signed a bill for public work in which a commission was named, nd that no Governor since his day had violated his precedent.

this precedent.

Assemblyman Austin said that as a resident of the city which would pay 60 per cent of the cost of constructing the proposed sewer he desired to express his approval of the bill. Assemblyman Mathewson, of New-York, and Lewis, of Monroe, also spoke for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Roehr said he considered the bill bad in

Mr. Roehr said he considered the bill bad in every way, and a dangerous measure for the Republican party to pass.

The rollcall was ordered, Mr. Husted having withdrawn his motion to strike out the enacting clause, and the bill passed by a vote of 81 to 49, twenty Republicans and twenty-nine Democrats voting in the negative. The Republicans who voted against the bill were Addis, Anderson, Bellen, Glen, Howe, Husted, Koster, Laimbeer, Liversee, Marshall, McKalaht, C. H. Miller, Perkins, Raplee, Robbins, Roehr, Sears, Rounds, Sanger and Springer.

THE FARM REFORMATORY NOT TO BE.

MR. FINN INDUCED THE ASSEMBLY TO KILL IT-OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Albany, April 13.-The Assembly to-day took up the bill of Mr. Laimbeer providing that the city of New-York shall issue bonds for \$100,000 to establish a farm colony for the detention, reformation and instruction of persons convicted of vagrancy, habitual drunkenness and repeated disorderly conduct. It was on second reading. Mr. Finn moved to strike out the enacting clause and pointed out that the bill provided that a person who got drunk might be sent to this colony for three years, and he could not be released before the expiration of that time unless the trustees of the colony consented. The motion was carried by a vote of 48 to 36.

The House advanced to third reading the bill of Mr. Perkins amending the Greater New-York charter by providing for the appointment of a Board of Pharmacy to examine all persons desiring to practise in the city as pharmacists.

On motion of Mr. Maccabe the Assembly struck out the enacting clause of Mr. Hart's bill providing for the establishment of a park between Twentieth and Twenty-first sts. and Tenth-ave, and the North River in New-York. This section is in Mr.

Maccabe's district, and at the request of the residents of the district the Mayor selected another site for the park.

The bill of H. T. Andrews was passed providing that corporations organized for the purpose of transmitting packages and letters through pneumatic tubes in cities shall pay to the cities in which they are located on October 1 of each year a sum equal to 3 per cent of the gross earnings, or \$1 for every 100 yards of pipe laid, as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall decide.

Among the bills passed were:

Mr. Mathewson's, to provide for the construction of bridges over the tracks of the New-York Central Railroad and over the New-York and Putnam Railroad in New-York.

Mr. Austin's, providing that the city of New-York shall issue bonds for \$1,000,000 to make further improvements in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

H. T. Andrews's, regulating the appointment of employes of the Fire Department of New-York.

Mr. Soper's, prohibiting the sale of horseflesh as an article of food.

Mr. Wilson's, authorizing the city of New-York.

article of food. Mr. Wilson's, authorizing the city of New-York establish and maintain ferries for the trans-

Happiness and usefulness, depend upon pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. This is the time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla because the blood is now loaded with impurities which must be promptly expelled or health Be sure to get only

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portation of passengers and vehicles across the East River.

Mr. Rounds's, providing that no beef not raised in this State shall be purchased for use in the State prisons. prisons.

Mr. Nixon gave notice that at some future time he would move to suspend the rules and take up the Raines law amendments out of their order.

BACK TO THE SPOILS SYSTEM. THE SCHEME BEHIND LEXOW'S CIVIL

SERVICE BILL. IT WOULD VIRTUALLY GIVE HEADS OF DEPART-

MAKING OF APPOINTMENTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, April 13.-Senator Lexow's bill to break lown the competitive system of Civil Service examinations was the subject of a good deal of talk to-day among his fellow-Senators, who seemed to think that it must be Governor Black's bill "to take the starch out of' the Civil Service regulations. People will be better able to tell about the Gov-ernor's attitude on the bill if it arrives in his

Senator Lexow said to-day that the bill provides for two examinations of applicants for appointments in the Civil Service of the State, one by the Civil Service Commissioners and a second one by the appointing officers. From his explanation it is clear that the bill, if it becomes a law, will establish a sliding scale, which will enable the appointing officer to skip over the heads of persons of opposite political faith or belonging to an opposing faction of his own party, and select the person he desires to fill a vacancy. Thus the competitive system would be abolished and the old spoils system resur-

Under present Civil Service regulations the mini-Under present Civil Service regulations the minimum work of a candidate who undergoes an examination for a place in the Civil Service is 70 per cent and the maximum is 100 per cent. Any one who falls below 76 per cent cannot be appointed. In Mr. Lexow's bill the statement is made that the rating on examinations for merit shall not exceed in any case 50 per cent. Then the person or persons making the appointment can examine the applicant as in his "fitness," which may mean anything from the way he last voted for President to his personal opinion of the Raines Laguor Tax law. The appointing power then marks the applicant for "fitness" and can dive him a mark of 56, but no higher. After this transaction is completed the appointing power and those of the Civil Service Commission, and the total is to be put to the credit of the applicant.

It must be perfectly clear to all readers of this summary of the law that under it the appointing person by his power of rating applicants will have the absolute power of appointment and the oid spoils system will be revived. Suppose the Civil Service Commission should rate a man's "merit" as low. Would that prevent the appointing power from granting bim such a high rating for "fitness" that he would obtain the appointment in spite of his lack of "merit"?

Senator Lexow evidently thinks the bill will pass. He said to-day there was an decided intention to mum work of a candidate who undergoes an exam-

Senator Lexow evidently thinks the bill will pass make the bill a law. "As soon as it is printed." he said, "it will be reported from the Judiciary Committee." That statement means if it means anything, that one of the chief measures of the year is to be reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee without any examination.

Section 9 of Article V of the Constitution says: "Appointments and promotions in the Civil Service of the State and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be acceptained so far as practicable by examinations, which so far as practicable by examinations, which so far as practicable shall be competitive.

The "sliding scale" of examinations proposed by Senator Lexow is not a competitive system, and the Court of Appeals has interpreted the Constitution. merit : or Lexow evidently thinks the bill will pass

TO MAKE A PLACE FOR ORGANIZED LABOR.

THE SENATE VOTES TO INCREASE THE RAILFOAD COMMISSION TO FOUR MEMBERS.

Albany, April 13 (Special).-The Senate to-day pased Mr. Brackett's bill increasing the number of Railroad Commissioners from three to four, Senaters Raines and Ellsworth both assailed it. former moved to restrict the expenses of the Com-mission to \$50,000 a year. This being defeated, he pointed out that the bill was defective. Senator Grady replied that this could be remedied in the Assemble.

Grady replied that this could be remember at the Assembly. Senator Ellsworth then attacked the bill as one which was wrong in principle, as it was confessedly in the interest of an individual who was not needed in the public service. This was a reference to the candidacy of Peter F. Keefe, of the Brotzerhood of Railroad Engineers, for the post of Railroad Commissioner. Senator Elisworth finally said that if such a bill was passed by the Legislature the Governor could not afford to sign it.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 30 to 8, the eight negative votes being given by Senators Brush, Ellsworth, Grant, Krum, Nussbaum, Raines, Stewart and Tibbits, all Republicans.

TREADING ON PAGES TOES.

HE SCOLDS SENATOR FORD FOR EXPOSING THE STREET-SPRINKLING.

Albany, Apart 13 (Special).—Senator Page's Street-sprinkling bill, which not an extra expense squabble in the Senate to-day. It coming u_P in the order of third reading, Senator George A. Davis, of Buffalo, asked that it be laid aside for examina

Senator Page thereupon said: "I dislike very much to lay this bill asid: at this time, but objection comes from the city of Buffal), and I win consent to it. I desire, however, to say one or two words about the bill. On Friday, when this bill was up for consideration, the Senator from the

XIXth (Ford) objected to it, and took upon aimself the task (I do not know whether it was a task) to go to certain newspaper correspondents and make remarks about it, and in addition to that he went to Senators about the bill."

Senator Ford replied that he regretted that Senator Page took such a personal view of the matter. The bill was an extremely vicious measure, and he hoped it would be defeated, as it saddied New-York with \$1,000,000 of expense. This ended the consideration of the bill for a time, but the debate on it promises to be a warm one.

MONEY TO FINISH THE CAPITOL.

THE AMOUNT ASKED OF THE LEGISLATURE IS \$1,250,600.

Albany, April 13.-Bills will be introduced in both branches of the Legislature to-morrow, or the day following, appropriating \$1,20,000 for the completion of the Capitol. The appropriation has the sanction of Governor Black, and will be pushed through the Legislature in a rapid manner.

AGAINST WIMAN'S CANAL COMPANY.

THE PARSHALL BILL VOTED DOWN IN A SENATE COMMITTEE.

Albany, April 13.-Erastus Wiman appeared before the Senate Canals Committee to-day in the interest of the Parshall bill, which allows canal companies to have a capital stock of more than \$50,000. Mr. Wiman also had an interview with the Gover-nor, who, on an examination of the bill, intimated that he favored it. that he favored it.

The committee in executive session voted the bill down by an overwhelming majority, only two of the members being in favor of it.

COGGESHALL PROPOSES A JUNKET. Albany, April 13.-Senator Coggeshall to-night preto the Finance Committee, calling for the appointto the Finance Committee, calling for the appointment of a committee of five Senators and nine Assemblymen, together with the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, as a Committee of the Legislature to attend the exercises of the Tennessee Centennial in Nashville, Tenn., on May 1.

SENATE BILLS.

Albany, April 13.-The Senate to-night passed Mr. Finn's bill authorizing the establishment of a pub-lic bath in New-York on the East River between Be ball in Pers 2 and 24. Senator Guy introduced a bill authorizing the laying out of a park in New-York between the Hudson River. Delafield and Riverdale Lanes and Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.

Albany, April 12.—Senator Grady's bill prohibiting the desecration of the American flag by using it for

advertising purposes passed the Senate without de-bate to-day by a vote of 29 to 15.

TO FORCE THE PAYMENT OF CAR LICENSES The Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution calling for information from the Controller and from paid in 1896 by the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company as percentages on receipts, fixed rentals and car licenses. H. D. Macdona, for the Metropolitan Traction Company, said last evening that in 1836 the company paid to the city \$43,161 53 as percentages on receipts, \$150,000 as fixed rental and \$40,280 as car licenses, while the Third Avenue Railroad Company paid no percentage on receipts, no fixed rental and nothing for car licenses. The latter company paid car licenses at the rate of \$20 a car before 1894, but has refused to pay the licenses since the cable-cars were set running. The object of the inquiry by the Aldermen is to have suits against the Third Avenue Railroad Company pressed to force the payment of the car licenses. Papers which were sent from the Controller's office as a besis for such suits have been lost, apparently, as Corporation Counsel Scott has declared that he has not seen them.

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> UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

ITS FOLLIES LAID BARE.

A HEARING ON THE ELLSWORTH ANTI-CARTOON BILL.

ITS EXTRAORDINARY AND MANDATORY PENAL-TIES-FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND RIGHT

Albany, April 13 (Special).-The Assembly Committee on General Laws gave an interesting hearing this afternoon on Senator Elisworth's Portrait bill, which prohibits the printing of one's portrait without his permission. The chief address was made by ex-Judge Lamoreaux, of Ballston, Saratoga County, who picked the bill to pieces. Addresses were also made by John E. Milholland, Daniel Harris, president of the New-York State branch of the American Federation of Labor; Samuel B. Donnelly, president of Typographical Union No. 6, of New-York; W. F. Long, president of the Lithographers' Association, and James Ryan, of the Photo-Engravers' Union, all in opposition to the bill. There was no one present in its favor.

Judge Lamoreaux said in part: "Why is this bill necessary, in addition to the criminal law of the State? It has been sald that the objection to going into court with a libel suit made this bill man never fears to go to court. But it has been erly published and that this bill is it defence of the privacy of women and of the home. By re-ferring to the Penal Code we find that there is now all the protection that is necessary. The laws of libel cover this point entirely and enable an injured party to receive ample redress. Does this a law enabling any person to recover for an act which works absolutely no injury? I think not; but this bill does just that.

"This bill not only deprives the citizen of his constitutional right to freedom of the press, but takes away also the right of trial by jury. Tals

Albany, April 12-It was 2 o'clock this morning when the Senatora, after six and a half hours of debate, finally disposed of the Raines law amendments without changing them in any particular. Senator Siebert to-day asked leave to make a statement. He said that he was unavoidably deteined in Buffalo last night, but had he been present he would have voted against the amendments, and he wished to be so recorded on the journal.

The Republican Assemblymen decided at an early ments on Wednesday night. There was a caucus lasted until 4 o'clock this morning, and at which there was a long discussion of the attitude to be taken. No Eric County member attended, Assemblyman Reinhard alleges that thirty-five Republicans are against caucus action, but this cannot be proved by interviews. It is believed that not more than eight or ten will refuse to go in.

MR. LAUTERBACH HOPES TO DEFEAT IT. Republican politicians, members of fake clubs and proprietors of Raines law hotels in this city are excited over the action of the State Senate in passing the amendments to the Liquor Tax law, and they are afraid that the amerdments will be passed by the Assembly before the close of the week. Edward Lauterbach said last evening that he had not lost hope of defeating the amendments in the Assembly. He had intended to go to Albany yesterday afternoon to make a final appeal to As semblyman, but he had learned that the caucus poned, and he said he would probably go to Albany to-day in time to attend the caucus this evening. Morris Tekulsky, who is chairman of the Legis lative Committee of the Liquor Dealers' Association, said last evening that Senator Raines had focied some of the Republicans in the Senate by passing liquor tax amendments in a form not agreed to in the caucus last week. He said he saw a copy of the bill as it was amended at the caucus, and also saw a copy of the bill as it passed the Senate, and he noticed the changes. The caucus struck out a provision to lay an exira tax on every additional bar in a hotel, restaurant or picnic place, and this provision was in the bill that was passed by the Senate. The caucus also made a change as to the requirement for light and air in a hotel, which would not compel changes in old buildings, and in the bill which passed the Senate the section had been changed back to its original form so as to compel hotel-keepers to make extensive alterations and improvements.

AN ECCENTRIC FARMER'S DEATH.

David M. Simonson, eighty years old, a wellknown farmer of New-Springville, Staten Island died on Monday from pneumonia, after a week's died on Monday from pneumonia, after a week's illness. Mr. Simonson, who was born on the farm on which he lived and which had been in his family for over a century and a half, had accumulated considerable wealth, and was known the length and breadth of the island because of his eccentric character. He always instead on having his hay weighed on moonlight mights. For twenty years he annually paid rent for two pews in St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, which he did not attend he-cause of a fight over the calling of a rector twenty years ago.

Mr. Simonson was unmarried, veted the Republican ticket during his lifetime, and never held any public office but that of school trustee.

NOW A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY. London, April 13.-Morton, Rose & Co., the Amerfcan banking-house, have issued a prospectus con-verting the firm into a limited liability company, with a capital of 180,000. The prospectus shows the assets of the concern to be 1803,984.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S SELECTIONS GENERALLY APPROVED.

MR. STEVENSON'S APPOINTMENT A PERSONAL ONE-TALKS WITH SENATOR WOLCOTT AND THE EX-VICE-PRESIDENT-ENG-

LISH BIMETALLISTS PLEASED. Washington, April 12.—The naming of three Com-President McKinley, under the act missioners by President McKinley, under the act of the last Congress, to promote bimetallism, was the subject of considerable discussion about the Capitol to-day. Almost without exception the selections were commended. Senators, regardless selections were commended. Senators, regardless of party, were pleased with the choice of ex-Vice-President Stevenson. It appears that this selection was the President's own, no one appearing to urge his appointment. The President desired a Democrat who stood high in his party, and who was an earnest silver man. He sent for Mr. Stev-enson, and after talking the subject over with him decided to make him a member of the Commis-sion. President McKinley desired that the subject of international bimetallism should be lifted above party politics, and that the men selected should be those who would work in harmony toward bringing about an agreement. It was also believed by the President that the name of Mr. Stevenson would give great weight to the Commission abroad.

Among the earnest advocates of the selection of Mr. Paine, were Senatora Hoar, Allison and Chand-ler, ail of whom talked with the President on the subject and recommended him as a man who would materially aid the cause of bimetallism. It has generally been conceded for some time past that Senator Wolcott would be one of the Commissioners, as his hardest work since the election has been in the direction of bringing about an international agreement. Mr. Wolcott is very hopeful of success. He looks forward to hard work, but says from what he learned while abroad last year he is most sanguine of results. He believes that in the selection of the Commission, and especially in naming Mr. Stevenson, a silver man and one who supported Mr. Bryan, President McKinley has convinced everybody that he is an earnest bimetai-Bimetallism at home and abroad, he says, will

be promoted by this selection.

Senator Wolcott said to-day that gold-standard countries would oppose any further depreciation of silver, and that efforts were now being made prevent any further fall in India; also that the demand for gold by Japan in establishing a gold standard would cause a drain of that metal from Europe, which would be resisted by gold countries. in the United States Senator Wolcott anticipate there is, he says, comes from the German bankers of New-York, who are already fighting bimetal-

of New-York, who are already fighting bimetalism, and whose opposition the Commission will meet when it goes to Europe.

Senator Wolcott further seld that there appears to be a mistaken impression that the Commission is appointed with the purpose in view of having it represent the United States at a conference only. While the Commission might be utilized in that way if a conference should be held, its first work is to be of a purely diplomatic character, looking entirely to securing European co-operation. The Commissioners expect to leave this country about the middle of May, and immediately upon their arrival in Europe will set themselves to their task. Whether there shall be a conference at all will depend on how the advances of the Commissioners are received by the principal Powers.

Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee said that the appointees were all good men. This verdiet was indorsed by all the Republican Representatives, but they were averse to making any predictions as to the probability of success with the European Powers or of reaching an agreement as the result of a conference. It was suggested that the European antegonism to a protective tariff policy on the part of the United States made the present time unfavorable for this country to take the initiative in a movement to secure bimetallism by international agreement.

Bloomington, Ill., April 13.—Ex-Vice-President

Bloomington, Ill., April 13.-Ex-Vice-President Stevenson said to-day when asked about his appointment on the Commission for the Promotion of an International Agreement for Bimetallism: "I THE

Page's Street
Active common that the consent required to wrong quick work of papers. Within a show the same of any notable event in which many persons may be pletted. Consent is out of the same of any notable event in which many persons may be pletted. Consent is out of the same of the interesting W us in the Same of the same of the law-knorant of the interesting W us in the LDavis, of examinating W us in the last ten years, and showed how much labor with the construction of the law-knorant of the lawappreciate the compliment paid to me by the President, and will cheerfully render what assistance I

"We believe that all the indications in Europe nd the far East point to the failure of such at undertaking. It is improbable that all the enbusiness abilities of Mr. Paine and the Democratic will bring about the conference desired by President McKinley. It is still more improbable that

do not wish to agree among themselves in favor of bimetallism. The Commission will have a good time, and will be received everywhere with cour-tesy. President McKinley will be able to point to its labors as redeeming his election promises, and to its failure as showing that if America wants free silver she must procure it for herself at her own risk.

own risk.

"The sooner these points are made clear the sooner may we expect American business to assume a more healthy appearance. It may therefore be hoped that this roving Commission will not unduly protract its interesting but futile experiments upon the stability of the financial convictions now governing European policy."

ITALY'S CLAIM AGREED TO.

THE PRESIDENT WILL ASK CONGRESS TO PAY INDEMNITY FOR THE LYNCHING OF ITALIANS IN LOUISIANA. Washington, April 13.-The President has decided

to recommend to Congress an appropriation as in-demnity for the killing by a mob of lynchets of three Italian citizens at Hahnville, La., on August

several months to escape the necessity of assuming responsibility for the killing of these men, and in the attempt it has been aided by the authorities of the State of Louisiana with copious reports to establish the assertion that the Italians were killed, not because they were Italians, but because they were suspected of having committed a murder, and also that they had lost their Italian nationality by exercising the rights of citizens in Louisiana. The communications between Secretary Olney and Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, on these points are regarded as excellent manifestations of the highest diplomatic skill in argument. When Secretary Olney retired he left the case as a legacy to the incoming Administration. He had taken the ground that the men killed were not Italian subjects, but the Italian Ambassador, by direction of his Government, firmly asserted its right to protect the men, and, through the evidence collected by the Italian Consul at New-Orleans, so far established the soundness of its case that when Secretary Sherman came to take up the matter he was obliged to accept the Italian contention as proper, and to decide to recommend an appropriation for indemnity to the families of the men.

APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE SENATE. Washington, April 13.-An agreement has been reached among the leaders of the various parties in the Senate under which the appropriation bills which falled to become laws at the last session of Congress will be taken up and passed. The Indian bill will be called up by Senator Pettigrew to-mor-row, and as soon as it is disposed of the Agri-cultural and Sundry Civil bills will be considered. The General Deficiency bill has not yet been re-ported. The Indian and Agricultural bills are not expected to provoke much debate, but there will in all probability be considerable discussion of the Bundry Civil bill. GREATER NEW YORK.

The current issue of HARPER'S WEEKLY contains SIX PAGES OF ILLUSTRATIONS

of characteristic views in and about the Greater New York, including a panoramic view of the Borough of the Bronx, showing he proposed Grand Boulevard and Concourse connecting Manhattin Island with the Park system north and east of the Harlem River, and other features of especial interest.

HARPER'S WEEKLY. ***********

BAROMETER OF TRADE

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A NAVAL RESERVE FLEET. SECRETARY LONG PUTTING THE PLAN

IN EXECUTION. THE COLUMBIA, THE MINNEAPOLIS AND OTHERS

TO GO OUT OF COMMISSION SOON-ALL THE SHIPS, HOWEVER, WILL BE KEPT READY FOR AN

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.] Washington, April 13. Secretary Long intends to dopt a more economical programme in connectio with the fleet. In the Secretary's judgment there are now too many vess is in commission. He will gradually reduce the number in service. The vessels to go out of commission will not be put in ordinary, however. They are to be kept partly manned, and will ride at anchor in some body of fresh water yet to be decided upon. The Secretary said to-day that the new programme did not contain any sensational features, but was based upon what appeared to him to be good, practical business reasons. He added that the country was at peace and that there was no likelihood of a big fleet being needed for active service in the immediate future. Should an exigency arise the vessels to be put out of service could b posed to dismantle them in any sease. Only a ma-terial reduction in the strength of their crews was to be made. They are to be known as reserve ships,

The ordering of the Katahdin out of commission a few days ago was the preliminary step in the programme. The ram is a vessel of the special class. such as they are, and Secretary Long has decided that it would be extravagance longer to keep her riag flying. The Secretary said this afternoon that the next vessel to go on the reserve list would be no vaine as a cruiser. to the home fleet, which some time ago r fast trip from Southampton to New-York. The Co-lumbia has been in commission about three years, and has fully demonstrated her efficiency as a cruiser of the commerce-destroyer type. She is maintain. A smaller, more economical ship would better meet requirements. Hence Secretary Long has decided to put her in reserve. He will issue di rections to this effect shortly after the Grant memorial exercises on the 27th of this month. Not long after the Columbia orders are promui

gated, instructions will be given to put the fastest of American cruisers, the Minneapolis, in reserve. This steel-clad greyhound is now on the European station. Recently she has been cruising in Turkish a huge ship, and even more expensive to keep in active service than the Columbia. Naval officers say that it has never been the intention to have the two vessels constantly in commission, because of their expensiveness. The Raleigh, of the home squadron, will go to the European squadron as the relief of the Minneapolis. As another vessel of that squadron, the Cincinnail, has been ordered home Admiral Selfridge's command will be reduced to three ships, the San Francisco, the Raleigh and the Although Secretary Long has reached no forma

three ships, the San Francisco, the Raleigh and the Bancroft.

Although Secretary Long has reached no formal decision as to the monitors, the probabilities are that at least two of these low freeboard vessels, the Amphitrite and the Terror, now attached to the home squadron, will soon join the reserve fleet. The former has been in commission for some time and, for her class, has proved to be an efficient vessel. The Terror, her sister, was commissioned only recently. The Amphitrite will be put on the reserve list first. Soon afterward the Detror will follow. Naval officers say that for purposes of instruction only one monitor need be kept in commission. They think that, everything considered, the Puritan, being the largest and most comfortable of the monitors, should be kept on active duty. A number of questions relating to the monitor class are yet to be decided by Secretary Long.

The Secretary said to-day that it was not his purpose to make any wholesale reduction in the commissioned fleet. To keep up the fleet at its present strength did not seem advisable. It was equally unadvisable, the Secretary said to cripple any of the squadrons, and this would not, of course, be done. He mentioned one practical point to which he has given attention. This is that the enlisted force of the Navy is limited, and that if all vessels now flying flags are maintained in active service it would be impossible to put in commission new sidps nearing readiness for cruising. The big, speedy battle-ship lowa is almost ready for her personnel. But there are not enough men available to work her guns, engines, etc. She must soon be accepted from the contractors, and for obvious reasons should be commissioned and sent to sea. The subject of men enters largely into Secretary Long's plans. It is not proposed to ask Congress to increase the naval appropriations under this head. It is therefore necessary to put vessels out of commission to get crews for newer ships. Besides the battle-ships there are nearly ready for service the three gunb

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

MR. MORGAN FINISHES HIS CUEAN SPEECH, AND MR. LINDSAY DEFENDS THE BANK-Washington, April 15. Senator Morgan, of Ala-

bema, to-day finished his long speech on the reso-lution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba.

lution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba. He did not ask for a vote on the resolution, but announced that he hoped to secure a final vote at an early day.

The Eankruptcy bill was taken up at 2 o'clock. Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, defended the measure against criticisms made upon it. Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, gave notice that he would endeavor on Thursday to proceed with the Arbitration Treaty in executive session.

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